Amnsements Co-Night.

DABINO—8—"Prince Methusalem."

PALY"S THEATRE—8:15—" Boilars and Sonce."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Elices Oge."

MADESON SOLARS THEATRE—8:30—"The Rajah."

NIBLO'S GAEDEN—8—"Excelsior."

OFERA HOUSE—8—Birch's Ministreis.

STANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess."

STANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess."

STANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Dunites."

THEATRE COMPOUR—8—"Mulligan Guard Fienic."

THEATRE COMPOUR—8—"Mulligan Guard Fienic."

THEATRE—8—"TheATRE—8—"The Danites."

UNION FOR ARE THEATRE—8—"Cricket on the Hearth."

WALLACIS THEATRE—8—"Marks and Faces."

14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—"Fedora."

23D-ST. THEATRE—8—"Jane Eyre."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Money."

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New-Pork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

FOREIGN.-The National Line steamer Canada was towed yesterday into St. Johns with her main shaft broken .---- A meeting was held in Neufchatel, Switzerland, to demand the expulsion of the Salvation Army. - Many persons were wounded on Saturday in a fight between Orangemen and Catholics in Belfast .--- It has been discovered that students were the authors of anti-Jewish riots in Russia - The Pope in an allocution spake of the condition of the Papacy.

DOMESTIC .- There is a report from the West that an effort will be made to renominate Tilden and Hendricks. ==== The losses by the Dallas fire are much less than at first reported. - William Livingston, a colored minister, was drowned pear Port Jervis on Saturday evening. Ambrose Daggett killed Eila Greely at Liberty, Me., yesterday, and then shot himself. --- A fire in Passumpsic, Vt., destroyed property worth \$20,000. ____ Mrs. Shaw, of Gatesville, Tex., committed suicide from grief over the loss of her grandchild on Wednesday. = A clothing store was destroyed by fire in Memphis, causing a loss of \$187,000, last night,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-W. H. H. Murray defended easy divorce in a lecture at Chickering Hall yesterday. Mme. Sembrich and Signor Campanini, of Mr. Abbey's company, arrived from Europe. ==== The Rev. Dr. Stephen II. Tyng, jr., lectured on "Social and Political = Robbers of a type foundry were captured in New-Jersey. = A slight accident happened to the machinery of the Bridge.

THE WEATHER.-TEIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, Temperature yesterday : Highest, 60°; lowest, 47°; average, 52%,

Lieutenant Ray and his men, who have been making scientific observations for two years at Point Barrow, Alaska, have reached San Francisco in safety. This is the second of the thirteen parties engaged in the work of Polar observation which has returned. The first to get back was the Austrian band, from Jan Mayen Island, which reported that all the work laid out for that station had been accomplished. Lieutenant Ray telegraphs that his party has been equally successful. The Spitzbergen observers should be heard from next.

There are two sides to every question, and we take pleasure this morning in presenting to our readers the views of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, of the Eighteenth Street Church, concerning the progress and strength of Methodism in New-York. They differ decidedly from the somewhat depressing opinions expressed in THE TRIBUNE of two weeks ago yesterday by the Rev. James H. Lightbourn, also a well-known Methodist clergyman. Dr. King asserts that his denomination is advancing in numbers, wealth and strength in proportion as the city is advancing, and that it is keeping pace with the expansion of other religious bodies in New-York. He points out, also, other encouraging features of Methodist work and progress in this neighborhood. Dr. King's views will be read with satisfaction by all good people. Probably no one will be more pleased to be convinced of their correctness than the Rev. Mr. Lightbourn himself.

Whenever the idle fellows who form the majority in most of the so-called labor clubs of the city have nothing else to do they discuss fiercely the plan of having workingmen form themselves into military companies to be ready for "emergencies." They seem to have an idea that the bare suggestion will in some way strike terror to the hearts of capitalists. But it does not. Indeed, capitalists do not pay any more attention to the matter than the real workingmen shemselves. There would be no objection to the plan, however. On the con- international law. But even then the United of our State militia organizations, which would be a highly desirable thing. But the truth is, few workingmen have either time or inclination to play soldier. They can spend their leisure in the commerce, but because that account only anoderate strength in cotton. The news to play soldier. They can spend their leisure in the commerce of the control trary, it would have a tendency to fill the ranks

agreeable.

Attention was called in THE TRIBUNE yesterday to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the divorce laws, not only of New-York but of the whole country, and to the need of reformatory legislation in the interests of morality and decency. The facts and figures contained in the article fully sustained the inferences drawn; but if further proof of the existence of the evils described were needed, it could be found in a dispatch from Chicago published elsewhere in this impression. In that city on Saturday sixty-six divorce cases were on trial in the courts. It is not stated how many decrees were granted; but that sixty-six cases should be on the court calendar for one day, even in Chicago, is striking confirmation of all that has been said against the iniquity of easy divorce.

Apparently the Controller's office and the Department of Public Works are not the only departments of the municipal government whose accounts and business methods need reforming. The Department of Parks now comes to the front as a delinquent. It seems that one of the proprietors of the old restaurant at Mount St. Vincent, in Central Park, succeeded before his death in swindling the city out of \$18,000. Details of the story will be found in our local columns, and, to put it mildly, they convict the Commissioners of neglecting to watch the city's interests carefully. As is usual now in revelations of this kind, it appears that the irregularities have been under investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts for months; as usual, also, the investigation is not fluished.

Acareful inquiry into the dynamite ontrage at Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., reveals a more shocking crime than at first glance appeared. It will probably prove to be a muder, for Goumer, who was injured by the explosion of the projectile which was intended for Mrs. Beach, can hardly recover. The most discouraging feature of the affair is the inactivity of the village and county authorities. They appear to be actually afraid to take steps to punish the gang of thieves who probably are guitty of this last dastardly crime, and certainly bave been guilty of enough other crimes to send them to State Prison for a score of years. The only person, apparently, who has dared to try to bring them to justice is the woman whose life some one has just tried to take. These things should not be. Scattered all through Dutchess County are many wealthy men, gentlemen farmers, who are vitally interested in having law and order prevail throughout their community. They could easily rid the county of this organized band of cattle thieves if they only would take the matter in band. Their time, money and ability could not be better employed.

THE WEEK'S ELECTIONS.

The importance of the elections to be held this week may be greater than has been supposed, even by the most earnest partisans. Politically, it is well understood that the result of the next Presidential election may be greatly affected. It could hardly be otherwise. The Democratic victories last year were so sweeping that, unless events should show a decided change in the positions and relative forces of parties, the Republicans could hardly go into the next campaign with much hope. It has been their belief that those victories were due to altogether phenomenal causes which no longer operate, or no longer in the same manner, and if this should prove to be the fact, the dishear oument of their opponents would be serious. It is possible, however, that both parties may draw somewhat mistaken inferences from the result, on account of the disturbing influence of the temperance question. In some parts of Ohio, this question seems to have helped the Republicans materially; at other points, my have had a considerable, though ably temporary, influence against them. Hence it is possible that the indications as to the relative strength of parties may be less clear than usual. But the best-informed Republicans look for a victory so complete that its meaning

will not be doubted. The influence of this week's elections in promoting a settlement of a great and most exciting social problem may be unexpectedly important. Putting aside the merely political aspects of the temperance question, it is still one of the most momentous as it is one of the most difficult with which the country has to deal. Public epinien, in a State which is recognized as fairly representative of the different elements of population and shades of opinion that make up the Nation, will be expressed on three distinct solations of the temperance problem. No real restriction whatever is the solution which has been tried to this day in most of the States. Restriction by a system of taxation, such as that of the Scott law, has now been tried long enough in Ohio for the people to have an opinion of its workings. Finally, absolute prohibition will have many supporters. If it should prevail in a State like Ohio, and so soon after the enactment of a law which was by many considered as a disfactory a settlement as it was possible to make, the current impressions as to the actual strength and tendency of public ppinion on this subject would have to be revised; the exactment of prohibitory legislation cou'd no longer be opposed on the ground that there exists no public sentiment to enforce it. and there could hardly be named a State in which it could be held certain that the people would not make trial of that solution. Moreover, the results of the trial in such a State as Ohio could hardly fail to cause a complete revolution in public sentiment, one way or the

The commercial and financial consequences of the election may also be very great. When surprising Democratic victories a year ago swept into temporary power those who have long been fighting against honest money, publie faith, and protection of home industry, a feering of apprehension at once began to prevail. From that hour it has been impossible to restore that confidence which is requisite to the prosperity of industry and trade. Capital has been unwilling to commit itself to new undertakings. Securities have gone begging for lack of investors. Almost every commercial or financial interest has felt the change. It is possible that this year a reversal of the popular verdict may start a genuine and lasting revival of confidence, with incalculably beneficial results to all business interests.

AMERICAN ISOLATION,

Mr. Stauley asks for British help in Africa, though he did not go out as a British subject nor as the representative of any British association or interest. An American citizen, he would have more reason to ask for American intervention, if he had any rights in the eye of States would probably decline to interfere. No

to repeat the Abyssinian expedition on a larger scale, and with smaller excuse. Besides, the British mind is exercised just now about the affairs of China, and not without reason.

It has been hinted that the friendly offices of the United States might be invoked by China in its controversy with France. But this nution, clinging to traditional maxims, still shrinks from any step that might entangle it in the affairs of other countries. Though the United States has a deep interest in the affairs of the far East-and that interest ought to be much deeper than it is-popular feeling would hardly sustain the Government in defending China against any other Power, or in any diplomatic course that might involve us in controversy with France on a matter not pertaining to the rights of American citizens. Indeed, so averse do the people seem to any intervention n foreign affairs that the dismemberment of Peru by Chili, keenly as it affected American interests, was considered by a great many citizens inadequate reason for diplomatic interposition. fhough our own commerce was threatened, and the rights of many American citizens were denied, when interposition by the United States was suggested a large part of the politicians lifted their hands in borror, and comparatively few of the people saw good reason for doing anything. Scarcely covered by the gloves of Chili, the iron hand of British commercial aggression closed upon Peru without even a murmur of objection from most of the people of this peace-loving country.

The impressions of childhood are deep and lasting. When this nation was in its babyhood, the fathers solemnly warned against entauglement in the affairs of other natious. We remember the old lesson, and most people repeat it with the same sort of veneration that they give to the Ten Commandments or the Catechism learned in their youth, though the circumstances which prompted the warning have passed away. In fact, it is worthy of serious consideration whether this nation can afford much longer to treat with callous indifference the relations and the conduct of other Powers.

It is a matter of daily complaint that the markets for American products are too narrow; that the avenues of commerce all over the world have been seized by rival nations; that nobody cares to have the United States for a friend secause its traditional selfishness makes its friendship practically valueless; that our dipematic representation abroad is niggardly and inadequate, and our naval force in foreign waters simply contemptible; that American influence does not avail to secure favors or to promote commercial relations, even with other Republics; and that we are supposed to be so wrapped in the solitude of our own grandeur that it makes no difference to us whether other nations treat us or each other well or ill. France encourages the opening of a canal icross the Isthmus of Panama, but the United States is too self-confident or indifferent even o growl. Spain treats our ships with small courtesy, and Germany shuts out American products, but the United States moves along as if nothing had happened. The big brother in the family of nations refuses to lift even a little finger to save a weaker from barm. because he is too busy, and does not want to pend money, or time, or trouble, except in his

own immediate affairs. But modern civilization has made us all one family. It has knit together all the nations of the world so that the interests of each are the interests of all. Isolation will not be possible for us very long. It may be in China, it nay be in South America, it may be in the West Indies or in Central America, but inevitably there will arise somewhere, before nany years, a necessity for interposition by the United States. If we will not befriend others, we shall by-and-by be obliged all alone to defend our own interests and rights. It is a question whether this nation may not well begin to cars der a little more what obligations of triendship and belpfulness its position in the

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOYS.

One of the London journals has been opening its columns day after day to a popular discussion of one of the most perplexing problems of family life. This relates to the future of English boys. Scores of letters have been received from practical fathers, auxious wislows, and struggling young men in' response to the inquiry, "What shall we do with our boys?" Those taking part in this interesting discussion agree on only one point : namely, the difficulty of finding openings in professional or mercan tile life, or even of srearing employment for the sons of the middle class. The opinion most commonly expressed is that fathers of that class-merchants, lawyers and tradesmenmake the mistake of educating their sons to a higher level of pursuits than they ought, and neglect to provide for the contingency of medipericy by apprenticing them to mechanical callings of a lower social grade. There are many, lowever, who maintain that the artisans are mainly at fault in over-educating their boys, and in this way rendering them discontented with their own rank in society. It is urged that there would be room enough for the boys of the middle class, if the sons of working people were not encouraged to rise above their station and push their way into clerkships and professional vacancies. The fact, moreover, that skilled laborers are constantly emigrating in large numbers is adduced as a convincing proof that the mechanical trades are already overcrowded and that the sons of the middle class will not gain any material advantage by a retrograde movement.

This interesting series of letters serves to throw a side light upon the social condition of a country which is so often described as prosperous and contented under "the benignant sway " of free-trade principles. If the skilled workmen in mechanical trades and agricultural pursuits are seeking employment abroad, and the sons of the middle class are at their wits' end to find a fivelin sod at home, England cannot be considered a land of promise and thrift, where there is no such thing as social discontent. The officers' widows, country parsons, and perplexed tradesmen, who confess that they do not know what to do with their boys, and the ill-paid despairing cierks and professional men, who have reached middle-life without being able to marry and "settle down" in contentment, offer conclusive evidence that the sons of the middle class do not have a fair chance in England. The dearth of remunerative employment is admitted on all sides, although there is no agreement respecting the causes of the evil or the remedies to be applied. The majority of the correspondents find fault with the prevaiting methods of middle class education, but have few practical suggestions to offer in the way of reforms. The remedies have a wide range of variety, and are no sooner prescribed by one class of correspondents than tuey are scouled by another as impracticable. The man who suggests the occupation of lace draughtsman as a suitable one for middle-class

and spare change in many ways that are more the present Government will hardly be inclined after a seven years' apprenticeship can only The proposal that a "gentleman's regiment" shall be recruited from the class that cannot find clerkships or professional employment is at once amended so as to restrict its membership to university graduates who are unable to earn a living. An outery for more dentists and veterinary surgeons is met with a counterclaim that there are so many of them already that they are emigrating to Australia. Every suggestion fares badly in this curious controversy. The only point on which the correspondents are of one mind is that the English middle-class does not know what to do with its boys.

It may be urged that if a similar discussion were opened in the columns of a New-York journal, it would be ascertained that there are many American fathers who do not know what to do with their boys. We can readily believe this; and also that there are even more American boys who do not know what to do with themselves and are not wholly contented with their prospects in life. There is a tendency here as in England to disparage educational methods and to advocate a system of trade apprenticeship for boys, even of the highest social grade. It is often urged that the colleges spoil four excellent farmers and merchants for every lawyer or clergyman of genuine ability whom they prepare for a successful professional life. Education cannot transform mediocrity into genius in America any more than it can in England; and while it has compensating advantages, it does not tend to make unsuccessful men contented with their lot. But while the future of the American boy is often a matter of grave uncertainty to himself and to his family, he will succeed here, if he can succeed anywhere. If he does not succeed here, it will be because he does not have the right stuff in him. The fault will lie with himself, and not, as in England, with the times and the social and economic conditions.

THE STRIKE OF GLASS-WORKERS.

The glass-workers of Pittsburg have now been on strike for three weeks, and there is no indication that the contest is near an end. It does not often happen that the public is in position to judge whether employers or employed have the most reason on their side in these controversies. There can be no greater blunder than to assume that in every struggle about wages the workmen ought to succeed, except to assume that in every such struggle the workmen ought to be defeated. Statistics prove that in a large proportion of cases the workmen demand what the state of the market does not justify them in asking, and therefore get defeated. But it is none the less true that employers do at times stubbornly resist demands which the state of the labor and other markets does justify, and which they are finally compelled to grant. Nor can it be safely said that in these contests victory invariably falls to those who deserve it. More than once, in this and other countries, ruin has been brought upon a branch of industry, and great suffering upon thousands of workers, wives and children, by the success of the workers in demanding more than the basiness could really afford to

At this time, however, it is not difficult to see that the balance of probability is against the strikers, both as to the justice of their demands and as to the result. Business in almost all departments has been depressed and dull for a year or more. The inability of the people to consume as largely as they formerly did or were expected to has been demonstrated by an accumulation of unsold stocks. All hope that the end of this period of depression may be near, but the keenest observers of financial weather-tokens are not able to point out any clear evidence to warrant that hope. The glass business has not been exempt from the prevailing influence. Only a short time ago, manufacturers were in consultation for the purpose of curtailing production, so that the excessive accumulation of stocks could be avoided. No reason is known for the claim that this branch on factore has not taid workmen liberally, on the contrary, the wages of glass-workers have at times been exceptionally high, and at no time such that they have suffered. But their demands in some conspicuous instances have been and are most prejudicial to the success of the industry in this country, and particularly those designed to prevent the most economical and full use of the plant and the capital invested. The strong presumption in this case is that the employers are justified in the position they take at such a time as the present.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. It was natural that some improvement in the position of the banks should follow the large disbursements from the Treasury last week, for quarterly interest and for bonds redeemed. But the reported increase in reserve according to the "averages" was only \$710,000, though the contraction of loans amounted to \$3,700,000. The surplus reserve "averaged" only about \$1,200,000; but the other items and comparison with Treasury returns lead to the belief that the actual surplus at the close of the week was somewhat larger. But it also appears that, in the Treasury movements since September 29, there is evidence of the same unwholesome change in the character of the currency for which Controller Knex is seeking a remedy. The amount of silver certificates outstanding has increased about \$1,500,000, while the amount of gold certificates outstanding has diminished \$900,000. This points clearly to a continued demand for the silver certificates of the smaller denominations, to be employed in settlement for crops at the West and in payment of hands. The substitution of silver for gold certificates goes on because the bank circulation has become too inelastic, and is moreover gradually contracting in volume. January 1, 1882, the circulation of the New-York banks was \$20,162,400; July 1, it was \$18,468,900, but rose to \$18,799,800 Octoper 1; then it fell to \$17,625,500 January 1, 1883, to \$15,642,600 July 1, and, instead of rising as the fall demand appears, declined still further to \$15,198,500 October 1, and \$15,082,800 October 6. The first call for \$15,000,000 of three per

cents reached bank bonds amounting to about \$4,500,000, and, therefore, threatens a further contraction in the circulation. The silver certilicates, when issued, do not serve the same purpose as the bank circulation; they fail to answer local needs as well, nor do they circulate as freely. It is, therefore, of much importance that some means of encouraging an increase in the bank circulation should be speedily devised. This fall, it is probable, no serious embarrassment will result from the changes in progress, but business men begin to realize that those changes can hardly go on another year without serious risk. To some extent apprehension as to the future condition of the currency already disturbs confidence and tends to check business. The danger seems remote, and yet there are few undertakings of magnitude that are not likely to be affected by the expectation of financial difficulty nine or twelve

from the crops is generally tavorable, except as to cotton, and the extent of the injury to that crop is not yet definitely ascertained. The receipts of grain at Western points, with the disappointing scantiness of the demand from abroad, have thus far defeated all efforts to bring about a substantial upward movement in prices, though there are many who still labor and hope for such a change. The week did not witness very violent fluctuations, and it may sluggish and waiting markets. The exchanges \$360,000,000, or over 33 per cent, behind those of the corresponding week last year. The quarterly report of failures, though decidedly the reverse of cheering, caused no surprise, because the recollection of numerous and heavy failures here and in New-England was fresh, and had prepared everybody for an unfavorable report. It is still the prevalent feeling that business is generally sound, and will be the safer and more healthy for the weeding out to which several branches have been sub jected.

The stock market might have been expected o take a new departure last week on account of the decision in the Western Union case, and the formation of a strong combination to sustain some of the stocks that had been most depressed. The Western Union decision, however, was used with some success to disturb confidence; reports of unsatisfactory relations between the trunk lines and also between the coal companies had some influence; and the published statements regarding the Northern Pacific and Oregon securities were too numerous and conflicting to be very potent. An upward movement was begun during the latter half of the week, but it was embarrassed by unusually large sales of Lackawanna and other coal stocks, which were attributed to disagreement between Mr. Gowen and others about prices demanded for coal. It is now thought that a Republican victory in Ohio may give occasion for a more vigorous and successful effort. But it remains a fact that the public as yet has very little to do with the market.

The American press is making merry over the announcement that among Mr. Cushing's Zuni relice are some ancient cigarettes of cane and corn-leaves There is surely nothing to be surprised at in this The American savage was the first smoker, and if ne didn't smoke cigarettes regularly, it was probably only because, with his improvident habits, he never had money left by Monday morning to buy a back, but found, as many other smokers have done that a pipe is cheaper, as well as more dignified and more conducive to philosophical reflection!

The police force of the pleasant town of Stock ridge, Mass., really doesn't seem to be much more rigilant than New-York's "finest in the world." Especially is this fact noticeable at the time of the annual agricultural fairs, when the community avaded by a throng of law-breakers, who every year commit some signal outrage. Last year they made a victim of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church in this city, entering and robbing the house which he had that season rented and fur nished for a summer home. This year they paid their respects to the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, by breaking into his house and carrying off severa undred dollars' worth of silver. It would be well for Stockbridge and other places to pay for the benefit received by the holding of fairs and cattle shows by making sure that their police forces are o sufficient strength and vigilance to cope successfully with the roughs and thieves who are invariably attracted to such gatherings.

The new movement in lodia, m social, educational and religious thought, strikingly manifested itself a few weeks ago. At a meeting of the official poard of Bombay University an influential Brahmin member proposed that henceforth, in all the laws and regulations of the University, the pronoun he" and its derivatives be deemed to denote eithersex. The motion, after being seconded by an English member, was adopted without a disenting vote. Thus quietly but emphatically were the two sexes written down equals in the rights of intellect by probably the most important learned organization in the land. In the natural sequence of affairs, the body following the head, this action should be imitated elsewhere, and finally incorrevolution may not soon, if ever, be wrought. But at least it will be worth the while of students of social and educational ethics to watch Bombay lemonstrate the solution of a problem from which New-York has shrunk.

While the Man Who Takes Your Umbrella has all seasons for his own, and the Man Who Has a Little Story to Tell fails not in seed-time nor in harvest, there is one particular flend who becomes particularly numerous at about the time when there is coolness in the morning breeze and no steam in the radiater. We refer to the Man Who Leaves the Door Open. He comes to the office on various ostensible errands, in fact on about every known pretext, excepting to settle a bill, but always his actual purpose is to go away leaving wide open the portal through which the autumnal zephyrs come cavorting with glacial coolness, and bearing in their chaste embrace full many a token of the pervasive dust from which we sprang and to which we shall return. It does no good to bawl after him to shut the door. Oh, no. He is meandering adown the sunny street, watching the white-winged clouds playing tag in the deep-smiling heavens. But as we lay down the yen, and push back the chair, and walk to the door and close it softly and pensively, and then stoop to gather up the scattered papers that have been whirled about our feet like fading forest leaves, the blessed Serosch whispers promises of a good time coming, and we are consoled with conidence that in that bright dawning era our autumn days will be free from carking care, for the Man Who Leaves the Door Open must go.

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds and Governor B. F. Butler will be opposing counsel in the important Legal Tender case which comes before the United States Supreme

Mr. Edwin Booth will remain at his Newport wills for two or three weeks yet. Postmaster-General Gresham is recovering from the attack of chills and fever which prostrated him

The Hon, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is in Paris, and will remain there until it is time for him to come home to be present at the opening of the Congressional session. The Rev. Dr. J. H. M. Knox, who has been chosen o succeed President Cattell, of Lafayette College,

used to be pastor of a courch in Easton, and was

afterward stationed in Phitadelphia. He has been a highly esteemed preacher now for many years in Bristol, Penn. Archbishop Corrigan will sail for Europe on Wednesday by the Gallia. He is going to Rome for the purpose of attending the coming council of the American archbishops with Pope Les XIII, and

with him the decrees of the

Provincial Council. Ismail Pacha has purchased one of the finest old palaces in Florence, the Ghesardisca, the gardens of which-opposite the English cemetery where Mrs. Browning was buried-are the most beautiful in that city. He will make the place a home for his seven wives, and set up there a patty court.

Mr. Charles Creighton Hazewell's literary habits, The Boston Traveller says, were of the most regular character. He was passionately fond of fiction, and his taste in novels turned to the best. At certain periods of each year he re-read his favorites-the and of Marryat. A few months ago be said in copy of Hawthorne's "Searlet Letter" issued from the press, and that he had read it over every March

MUSIC AND THE DRAM 1.

MR. MANTELL.

A chief event of the dramatic week was the success of Mr. Mantell, who acted Loris, in "Federa." The part is an easy one to play, and an actor who can act anything could not fail in it. Loris is an elegant, self-contained, impassioned man, who has killed his wife's paramour under circumstances of justifiable homicide, who is wrongly suspected of having committed a political murder, and who loves perhaps be most correctly described as a week of the very woman who, as the avenger of blood, is pursuing his footsteps and hounding him to rain were not very large, stiff, falling about and death. This woman's hate, while tracking her victim, turns into love; and she very unnecessarily poisons herself in dread of living after he shall have discovered her share in denouncing him to the

> The play is improbable in incidents, unwholesome in spirit, pervaded with a menagerie taint of excoedingly tiger-like and ferocious animal passion, and deformed by a death scene of inordinate length and of repellent character. But it contains strong dramatic situations, and its performance holds the spectator in continued suspense. Its first act, but for an opening colloquy of two nobodies, which is long and dull, is a marvel of neat and compact construction. It contains an examination by a police officer, and it ends with finding the trail of a murderer simultaneously with the death of his victim. The subsequent three acts exhibit Fedora's quest and discovery of the murderer, her abborrence of him, her love for him, her plot to betray him, her acquittal of him, her self-conflict, and her suicide. The lady, as will be surmised, is of the explosive kind-one who does everything in excess; but, as she has done nothing culpable, nothing that could not be readily explained and that would not be willingly pardoned, her prompt resort to the poisoned chalice seems preposterous, even for a halfdemented lover. The hero, Loris, a virtuous avenger, outwardly

calm but inwardly inflammable, and quite the

Byronic ideal, is, we repeat, an easy part to play. Mr. Mantell's success in it is less the success of a fine performance than the display of unexpected powers. His countenance and his demeanor are lacking in flexibility, and therefore are somewhat deficient in variety of tacial expression and in grace of movement. His delivery is occasionally marked by a constraining air of preoccupation-as though the art were imperfectly veiled. He displays but little sense of character, technically speaking, and no subtlety in treatment. His characteristics are haughtiness of carriage, suppressed fire-blazing out at due intervals-manliness, fine freedom of gesture, and a rich, musical voice used with admirable skill. His features are regular and pleasing, his eyes fine, his figure good, and his temperament obviously delicate, sensitive and ardent, He is required, in acting Loris, to express the intoxe ication of passionate love, and to relate to a woman whom he now adores the story of his tragical experience with a woman who has betrayed him. The mixture of emotions implied in all this is sufficiently complex, but it should not prove a perplexity. Mr. Mantell did not appear to have expended much thought upon the question of the effect of experience upon character. His Loris was not a man who has suffered-whose heart has been wrung with agony, and whose hands are stained with blood. But in the expression of the feelingin the infatuation, the impulse, the reckless abandonment to passion-he was emmently truthful, without being gross or inartistic. His narrative of his wife's treachery with his deceitful friend, and of the homicide, showed inspiration, fervor, and the command of a wide scale of emotions. He made this reciral bitterly actual; and it was here that he transcended the part and revealed the range of unexpected powers. A distinctively physical actor, unexpected powers. A distinctively physical actor, an actor from the senses more than from the mind, imaginative, delicate in method, manly and very definite—this way Mr. Minntell impressed his insividuality upon his performance; and he thus made a success that will last, He reminds the observer of both Mr. George Righold and the late Mr. Thorne; and he likewise recalled the image of James Collier in his youth. But his quality is his own, and—particularly as revealed in his voice—is that of a delightful representative of romantic drama. Reuben Glenroy and Edgar of Ravenswood are parts that indicate this actor's field. He certainly is an acquisition to our stage, and one that will be much acquisition to our stage, and one that will be much

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The regular dramatic season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be opened this evening by Mr. John Stetson, who announces that "the fixed policy of the theatre will embrace the production, upon an exceedingly elaborate scale, of new and worthy plays, with such rapidity as may be domanded by the exigen-cles of the season." This impressive wealth of diction is the narbinger of sumptuous opulence. Mr. Sterson will begin with " Money," and we learn that costly preparaons have been made for mounting that fine old comedy in a superbatyle. The Club-room scene will be donewhich usually is omitted-and the Old Member will pursue the spuff-box, in the approved old way. The first appearance here of Miss Florence Gerard, of London, who will play Clara Douglass, is aunounce & for this occasion, and this, of course, will be viewed with interest. Miss Gerard is the lady who acted in leading business with Edwin Booth, at the Princess's Theatre, in London, and she has had many successes on the English stage. She is not to be confounded with the Miss Kate Girard who has made sporadic appearances upon the local stage, and who just now is going about with "The Devil's Auction." Another highly interesting event, incidental to the beginning of the dramatic season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be the re-entrance here of Mr. Charles Caghian - assuredly one of the most intellectual and polished actors of the present time. Mr. Corhian will enact Evelyn. The full cast that Mr. Stetson has provided for " Money " is more than commonly good, and

it stands as follows: Aifred Evelyn John Jack
Clipton Stract
Walden Ransar
George H. Griffitha
Charles Wheatleigh
Herbort Keicey
George Brown
W. H. Montgemery ord Glessmore Graves Capt. Dudley Smooth Tope.

Clara Douglass.

Florence Gerard
Laty Frankin

Georgiana

The scale of prices adopted by Mr. Stetsou should be

sticed. Admission, 50 cents. Admission to the second calcony (gallery), 25 cents. Two rows of scats will be reserved in this place, at 50 cents. The price of seats in the first two rows of the lower balcony will be \$1 50; in the other rows, \$1. On the floor of the house, the seats will be sold for \$1.50. And the public is assured that will be sold for \$1.50. And the public is assured that "all reserved seat thekets will be placed on sale, daily, at the new box office in Broadway." Mr. Stetson, it is apparent, will rouduct this theatre in a liberal spirit, and make a determined endeaver to redeem it from all possible represents the represent of being—as often it has been called—an unlikely house.

MR. JEFFERSON.

At the Union Square Theatre, exit Mr. Wyndlam and enter Mr. Jefferson. The occasion is one of great interest. Mr. Jefferson, in the full maturity of his powers, is one by our restoring to the stage the choice impersonations that made him distinguished and beloved in the years of long ago. The public of twentyfive years ago saw him in many characters. The public of to-day chiefly knows him as Rip Van Winkle-yet has seen him as Acres, Dr. Ollapod, Golightly, and Hugh de seen that as acres, Dr. Oddpod, Gottphill, and Hugh ild Brass. He now takes up again his old character of caleb Phummer, not seen in New-York, as acted by him, since the days of Mrs. Woods Olympic Theatre, where he played this part in October, 1866. "The Cricket on the liearth" has been made into a little three-act play, and it will be given with "Lend Me Fire Shillings" for an after nice. The two plays are cast as follows:

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SARDOU AND BELOT.

It has been stated here and there, with complacent sagnerty, that Sardou's "Fédera" is based up. on Adolphe Belot's "Le Drame de la Rue de la Paix."The St. James's Guzette replies to this and says : "The ' Drame de la Rue de la Paix' was first played in 1869 at the leading works of Scott, of Cooper, of Hawthorne, Tachtre de l'Odéon, Sarah Bernhardt taking the part of the heroine. The general verdict of those who les familiar conversation that he had bought the first the two plays will be that Sardeu is guiltiess of plagiarism, for his play begins where that of M. Belot ends.